REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-15, 29, 30, and 33-38 are pending in this application. Claims 35-38 are added by the present response. No new matter is believed to be added. Claims 3 and 6 were objected to for informalities. Claims 1, 6, and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph. Claims 1, 6, 14, and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. Claims 1-4, 6, 9, 11-12, 14-15, 29-30, and 33-34 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over JP 2000-285052 to Adachi in view of JP 2001-273228 to Yoshifumi et al. (herein "Yoshifumi"). Claims 5 and 10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as unpatentable over Adachi in view of Yoshifumi as applied to claim 4, further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0020476 to Chen et al. (herein "Chen"). Claims 7, 8, and 13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Adachi in view of Yoshifumi as applied to claim 6, and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication 2004/0049574 to Watson et al. (herein "Watson").

Addressing first the objection to claims 3 and 6, those objections are traversed by the present response. Specifically, each of claims 3 and 6 is amended by the present response to address the objections thereto as suggested in the Office Action.

Addressing now the rejection of claims 1, 6, and 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, that rejection is traversed by the present response.

The above-noted claims were rejected as the phrase "includes the common path information to connection information which is passed through the function" was not noted in the specification. By the present response that language is deleted from claims 1, 6, and 15, and thus those claims are believed to be proper under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph.

Addressing now the rejection of claims 1, 6, 14, and 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, that rejection is traversed by the present response.

Claims 1, 6, and 14 were rejected as the phrase "includes the common path information to connection information which is passed through the function" was unclear. As noted above that claim language is deleted by the present response.

Further, claim 15 is amended by the present response to no longer refer to "the web information generating part", and to clarify the language therein.

In view of the presently submitted claim amendments each of claims 1, 6, 14, and 15 is believed to be in full compliance with all requirements under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.

Addressing now the above-noted prior art rejections, those rejections are traversed by the present response.

The previously pending claims are amended by the present response to clarify features recited therein. Specifically, each of the rejected independent claims clarifies "the function corresponding to a style sheet used for converting a process result in XML into HTML".

According to features recited in the rejected independent claims, and with reference to Figures 3, 4, 5A, and 5B in the present specification as a non-limiting example, reference Web information includes both common path information and relative path information. The relative path information includes a Web Application ID 64 and Page Information 65. The Web Application ID 64 is shown for example in Figure 5A in the present specification and the Page Information 65 is shown for example in Figure 5B in the present specification. As shown for example in Figure 5B in the present specification, the Web Page Information 65 corresponds a function to a style sheet. That feature is clarified in the claims.

As discussed in the present specification, with such a claimed structure an XSLT processor 205 can convert a process result described in XML into HTML, for example by using a XML library 203 based on a style sheet 430 described in XSL.[1] That is, with the

[1] See for example the present specification at page 27, line 14 et seq.

claimed invention, a Web page generation part does not simply convert XML into HTML, but converts into HTML by using a style sheet selected for a respective terminal type information, to thereby realize a preferable display for a user at the terminal.

In a conventional manner of simply using a redirect of a URL indicating an execution part and a terminal type information as variables, it is not possible to realize an execution part that does not depend on the terminal type information. In addition, if the execution parts which do not depend on the terminal type information are implemented, a manner of simply converting XML into HTML cannot provide a display screen corresponding to the terminal type information to the terminal. In that conventional manner when XML is converted into HTML, the process results should be obtained. However, if the process result is not affected by the terminal type information, a part converting XML into HTML cannot recognize the terminal type.

The features clarified in the rejected claims are believed to clearly distinguish over the applied art. More specifically, the cited art is not believed to disclose or suggest a reference path that includes "relative path information for executing a function as a process being independent of the common path information, the function corresponding to a style sheet used for converting a process result in XML into HTML".

With respect to the claimed features directed to the "reference path" recited in the claims the outstanding Office Action cites Adachi at Figure 5 and at paragraphs [0018], [0020], and [0023]-[0025], specifically noting "wherein the converted or changed URL is equivalent to Applicants' 'reference path'".[2]

In reply to that basis for the rejection, applicants note the disclosure in Adachi is not believed to disclose or suggest the feature now clarified in the claims of the function "corresponding to a style sheet used for converting a process result in XML into HTML".

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[2] Office Action of March 13, 2007, middle of page 6 (emphasis added).

The noted disclosures in Adachi are directed to URL conversion, and does not disclose or suggest any style sheet used for converting a process result in XML into HTML.

Thereby, the above-noted claims as written are believed to distinguish over the basis for the outstanding rejection as the applied art to Adachi does not disclose the features clarified in those claims.

Moreover, no teachings in any of the further cited references to Yoshifumi, Chen, or Watson was cited with respect to the above features recited in the claims, and no teachings in Yoshifumi, Chen, or Watson are believed to cure the above-noted deficiencies of Adachi.

In view of the present response Applicants respectfully submit the above-noted claims as written distinguish over the applied art.

The present response also adds new claims 35-38 for examination. The features recited therein are also believed to also distinguish over the applied art. Those new claims limit generating a Web page based on a ***profile of*** a user of the terminal.

With respect to the features in new claims 35-38, applicants provide the following comments.

In further non-limiting features of the present invention, independent of the terminal type information of the terminal 30 included in a request, the execution part as each of the Web page function (WPF) 300 executes a process in the same manner for any terminal type information, and the Web page generation part independently provided from the execution part generates a Web page corresponding to the terminal type information, which can be preferably displayed at the terminal.

Therefore, the information processing apparatus may not be required to maintain an HTML file corresponding to each of the terminal type information. In addition, the execution part is not required to recognize the terminal type information.

On the other hand, since each of the execution parts (Web page function (WPF)) needs to inform the Web page generation part which terminal type information the request from the user indicates, each of the execution parts has to acquire the terminal type information. In further non-limiting features of the present invention, each of the execution parts is executed as a function and operates as a process by referring to a list as shown in FIG. 4, FIG. 5A, and FIG. 5B. In this case, it can be considered to obtain a process that recognizes the terminal type information. However, it gives a workload to each of the execution part and a developer.

To overcome the above described problems, in a non-limiting aspect in the present invention, the execution parts accept the connection information from the communication part, and inform the path included in the connection information with the execution result to the Web page generation part. Each of the execution parts accepts the connection information but each process conducted by the execution parts is not be affected by the path indicated in the connection information. By realizing this mechanism, the present invention is not required to maintain different processes and HTML files for various terminal types.

The Web page generation part does not simply convert XML into HTML but converts into HTML by using a style sheet selected for respective terminal type information so as to realize a preferable display for a user at the terminal.

In a conventional manner of simply using a redirect of the URL indicating the execution part and the terminal type information as variables, it is impossible to realize the execution part that does not depend on the terminal type information. In addition, if the execution parts that do not depend on the terminal type information are implemented, a manner of simply converting XML into HTML cannot provide a display screen corresponding to the terminal type information to the terminal. First of all, when XML is converted into HTML, the process result should be obtained. However, if the process result

is not affected by the terminal type information, a part converting XML into HTML cannot recognize the terminal type.

Moreover, in further features of the present invention, the special path structure (URL configuration shown in FIG. 3) is not recognized as a direct form. Once this special path structure is created, when a Web browser of the terminal indicates a relative path from a link described by the relative path, the Web browser sends a request by a absolute path formed by the common path information including the terminal type information and the relative path. The information processing apparatus according to the present invention receives a path (absolute path) every request and sets the path to the connection information. On the other hand, the information processing apparatus does not read the path as the directly form, and each of the execution parts (Web page functions (WPF)) does not depend on the terminal type information of the terminal and is not required to conduct the inter-process communication among processes of the activated execution parts. However, by passing the connection information through the execution parts, the terminal type information continuously succeeds from one execution part to another execution part while the Web page is linked to another Web page. By above-explained mechanisms, the present invention does not require different processes and HTML files for various different terminal types.

In view of the above comments applicants submit new claims 35-38 even further distinguish over the applied art.

As no other issues are pending in this application, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is now in condition for allowance, and it is hereby respectfully requested that this case be passed to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

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